TWEED'S TRIBULATIONS.

The Legal Leaders Pulling In Their Seines.

Granting of the Order for the Arrest of the "Boss."

minggine EXCITEMENT IN THE PUBLIC OFFICES.

How the Laborers, Loungers and Others Talk.

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The "Boss" To Be Arrested To-Day. mentaliamin

THE DEPARTMENTS YESTERDAY.

The Injunction on Tweed's Department

Haggerty and Baulch To Be Indieted To-Day.

"Bay, is but arrested, d'ye know?" Awho's Bill?"

Way, Bill Tweed. Didn't you read the news-Apers to-day? Why, he's to be arrested to-day.

"No, nor you neither."
"I'm a tellin' ye ivs in all the papers. You kin bet your bottom dollar on it."

""Why, what'll they arrest him for? They can't
to it just yet."

"Now, I don't know nothing about what they kin

30, but I see Charley O'Conor is a doing it, and you kin bet he's got it straight whatever is in it. Whatever he goes at in this here affair he is goin' to do ight. I don't understand, perhaps, but I'll bet he loes, and they ain't going to catch him in no snap on

the law, you know." Such was a portion of a conversation which oc-furred vasterday in the basement halways of the new Court House, near the Sherin's omce. It may be taken as a sample of a dozen other conversa-tions which took place during the day around the lity Hall and Court House, in relation to the arrest Mr. Tweed, which was to have occurred yesterday, but did not. The complaint and application for the order of arrest it is known were entered and made at Albany, and this fact seemed to puzzle many of the small politicians. They could not see why the case, if there be any grounds for a case, sould not and would not be tried in this city. The lawyers could explain it, and as they never do any-Abing without a fee in hand before they move they bould not be expected to tell the

WHYS AND WHEREPORES bont the "saids" and "aforesaids" until they had becured their handsome retainer, not even for the sake of "reform" and the tempting offer of a chance to ran for a Supreme Court judgeship. It was mated, however, by a gentleman who should know that the court is the people that the case was brought in equity, with the people of the State of New York as plaintins, and that the

action could just as well have been commenced in Burnalo as in Albany.

A cruel war who stood listening to this observation remarked that it might be appropriate to have brought the action in Burnalo, as it was much learer to THE ORBAT FALL,

sen make be looked upon, as a very ominous co-Everywhere the matter was discussed and it was ooked on in all manner of ways. Of course when he order of arrest should arrive from Albany it would at once be placed in the Sheriff's hands for execution and by him be served on Mr. Tweed, who would be obliged to provide two sureties in twice the amount sued for. Crowds hung around

nearly all day, expecting, it would seem, that the Sherin would go over, forcibly arrest Mr. Tweed and convey him to the Court House or Ludlow Street all, holding him, à ta "cop," by the coat collar. The expectant ones, on that "lay," were, of course, eadly disappointed, but they traversed the halls and restibute and rotunds in the Court House with most mendable patience. Inside the office there were but few signs of business or briskness in anything. Grand Marshal Burns, of the Fifth ward, sat on the railing enclosing his desk, chatted with a friend and gazed from Hasson to Cummins and back to Gibney. They amused themselves chatting or reading or making mental calculations s to what they might be catching on trumps if pusiness was good. It was not good, "as," to use he words of one, "there is nothing else in the courts but these damned frauds. With their bloody not, we can't get anything to do at all."

"What about the order of arrest for Tweed 917 "Well," replied one, "I think if it don't succeed

in doing anything else it will

HURT TWEED'S CHANCES for the Senate. The people would not vote for him. ney could not afford to. Why, now ne'll be a good deal weaker, anyhow. I tell you there'll be a man against him who can poil a heavy, solid vote. I now Tweed very well, and I like him; but they will have to give us new leaders. If there is the leas t fraud in the district Tweed's seat will be contested. if he ever goes there. I would not be surprised to

BURNS, OF SLIGO, UP FOR SENATOR, and then Tweedy would have to look out, as Burns

s no slouch, you know." This may be an intimation of some real or pretended movement to be made against "The Boss'

in the political contest, but it will not affect Tweed's canvass very materially. THE ORDER OF ARREST

omce is situated in a corner of the deputies' room and quite close to the door of Sherin Brennan's private room. Mr. Judson Jarvis, who has charge of the orders of arrest, on being asked on the ques tion, did not know anything about it. He had received no order and really did not expect any. Up to time for closing the office none had arrived. When it does come, however, it will be served and the entire affair straightened, as far as the Sheriff is concerned, in very few minutes, without any fuss or sensation whatever, and the scandal mongers and expectant sonsationalists will be, of course,

some curiosity was expressed as to who MR. TWEED'S BONDSMEN

would be, as it was known they would be obliged to give perhaps \$2,000,000. In this connection it was umored that Tweed had made an assignment to his son Richard yesterday afternoon of some four and a half millions, and that he could on that become surety. Nobody around the public offices seemed to know anything definite about the subject, but it was generally conceded that "The Boss" would have

"HEAVY WEATHER" 20 be elected straight, and still heavier to carry with im his candidates for several districts in his Sena-

All these chances were discussed among a crowd of some 450 small pipelayers and repair men. They had not been paid since August, and they had called on Deputy Comptroller Green several times, but yesterday advanced some \$22,350 to pay these men for September, and to pay the "lamp and gas" men to-day. The pipelayers formed in time at the Cham-berlain's door early in the morning, and as they moved along toward Mr. Whalen's desk and that sence nimble Spaces look in their checks and day

of the amount called for the men near the middle and end of the line jibed about "the Boss's arrest."
"Sa-ay, Mikey," said one, "who'll put up the ney for us nixt time, af Tweed's locked up ?"

MIKEY-Why Green'll do it, I suppose.
No. 1-Not he. Is id him? 'Tis Black his name should be. Noah indade; be'll not do that, ye can

MIREY-Oh, I guess yes. Election 'll be over before that, and I'm thinking that as soon as the election is off we can have our money regular. I make Tammany Hall squeal. I know that's it, but they can't do it. Let them how, damn em. No. I—You're gettin' excited, Mikey. Fhot good

'll that do? Fair an' alsy goes fat in the day. Is it true there's money in the bank? MIKEY-Yes, it is; I am sure of it. Ain't they

collecting money the last two or three weeks, day and night? and he ain't giving any of it away, but trying to get . Tweed into trouble and let us STATE COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE

the ordinary quietude was disturbed by the entry of a number of inspectors, "water police," contractors and others who wanted money. On behalf of the contractors Mr. Thomas Pierson asked when the Comptroller would be ready to pay them. He was entitled to \$14,000, and a warrant for \$29,000 had been signed and in the department for several

Mr. Green never lost his placidity. He assured the gentlemen that the contracts were being examined into and the ordinances calling for the work looked up, that he would call a meeting of the Board for the revision and correction of assessments and have the matter attended to promptly as possible.

To the inspectors and others who called he was "SEEING ABOUT THE MATTER!

and would answer as soon as possible.

In the Supervisors' rooms there was more tha the usual appearance of nothing going on. The Clerk's office was in possession of a King, who walked up and down beneath the tinted frescoes, examined the massive thermometer and showed himself to be like Lear-"Every inch a King." THE JOINT HIGH COMMITTEE

were to have had a meeting and show up what they had unearthed. Supervisor Dimond, Chairman of the Joint High, was absent, however, on account of severe indisposition; so the meeting was called for this afternoon at two o'clock. THE ORDER OF ARBEST GRANTED.

The following despatch was received at a late hour yesterday afternoon:

Judge Learned has issued an order for the arrest of William M. Tweed. Proceedings were had in the Chambers and, although strenuous efforts have been made to induce Judge Learned to make the proceedings public, he as strenuously objects so to do; nor can it be learned when Tweed is expected to be brought before the Judge. expected to be brought before the Judge.

Another earlier despatch stated that a deputy

sheriff of Albany county charged with the mighty missive would leave Albany last night, and that Mr. Tweed would be arrested this morning. Notwithseemed to think he would be arrested at a late hour last night and locked up. Of this, however, there that if the order did come after office hours yesterday he would not open it until this morning. This, of course, was not generally known, and there was consequently a great deal of amusing anxiety throughout the city until a late hour last night, or rather an early hour this morning.

AT TWEED'S OFFICES.

The rumored contemplated proceedings against Mr. Tweed created a greater stir about the Department of Public Works than it did in any of the other offices. During the day frequent visits were made to Mr. Tweed's office by politicians and strikers, but the great Tammany chieftain was non-committal in his expressions upon situation, except to his most intimate friends, with whom he canvassed the subject freely, and unreservedly declared his readines to meet all charges, Among those who were closeted with him for intervals of long or short duration was Hon. Tom Fields, who ent gone face, and came out smiling like a sun-

Early in the morning, before Mr. Tweed's office Early in the morning, before Mr. Tweed's omce had become besieged by the throng, a reporter of this paper, with a view of ascertaining some definite information and to the proceedings instituted against Mr. Tweed, visited the Department of Public Works. At that hour mere were no persons about the building other than the employes and messengers. One of the latter assured the reporter that Mr. Tweed had not yet arrived. As he turned placed in his hand, with the remark that a brief interview with his father was sought.

A few minutes later Mr. Tweed arrived and the received him with his usual urbanity, and a brief interview followed, the substance of which is given

REPORTER-How are you, Mr. Tweed? I have called to inquire about those legal proceedings instituted against you.

Mr. Tweep—I see by the papers that some action

has been taken, but I know nothing more. REPORTER-Then, you have been served with no

Mr. Tweed-No sir, not yet; but I suppose some-

thing is to be done.

REPORTER—May I ask, Mr. Tweed, what form the proceedings are likely to take? It is stated that the complaint will be lodged before a Judge in Albany. Mt. Twenp-Then the usual course will be an order of arrest, made by the Judge there, who will fix the amount of ball. The order will be forwarded to the Sheriff of this county by the Sheriff of Albany county, and our Sherin here will accept the bail called for by the order. Such, I presume, will be

the course. At least that is the practice. REPORTER-Mr. Tweed, it is said that Woodward has decamped. Do you know anything of his move-

Mr. Tween-No. sir. I see it is so stated, but I know nothing of it. I do not wish to talk of these complications. I have said so much. I am, in fact tired of talking and my counsel advises me to awaid the course of events. REPORTER-The situation this morning looks

gloomy, Mr. Tweed. Mr. Tween-Yes, the exhibit does look bad, very bad—(a pause, the great Tammany chieftain looking the interviewer squarely in the eyes)—but, sir, i have not received a cent of that county money. The charges are produced for political effect and await the issue confident that I can show a clear record. It is strange that a man cannot have borrowed money returned to him without being placed

in this position. REPORTER-Perhaps, Mr. Tweed, I had better see

Mr. Tween-That is useless. They know less of what is to be done than I do. The day may bring forth something, and if you will call later I will cheerfully give you anything I may have ascertained in the meabilme.

This terminated the interview and the reporter withdrew. Mr. Tweed's appearance showed that the notoriety he has achieved is having its effect upon him, and, while courteous as formerly in his address, the careful observer could not fall to see that he keenly feels the obloquy that has been heaped upon him.

In the afternoon a second visit was paid to Mr. Tweed, who was scated alone in his office. On this occasion Mr. Tweed was in one of his happlest moods, and the cloud that in the morning rested upon his visage had entirely disappeared and left no tell-tale trace behind.

REPORTER—Well, Mr. Tweed, have you heard anything further?

Mr. Tweed—Nothing, but I am ready.
Here the reporter called his attention to an editorial in an evening paper, in which it was said that Mr. Tweed had advanced money to friends on condition that It was to be refunded when they drew their pay from the city, and that this accounts for certain sums placed to his credit in the Broadway Bank. This terminated the interview and the reporter

Certain sums placed to his credit in the Broadway Bank.

Mr. Tweed—That may be so, but I had nothing to do with this publication.

REPORTER—Can I state that such is the case f Mr. Tweed—Not by my authority. I leave the matter in the hands of my counsel, and wight to make no statement for publication.

REPORTER—Well, sir, I have been over to the Sheriff's office, and no order for your arrest has been received. If it comes at a later hour to-night Mr. Brennan, I hope, will not take advantage of the circumstances to annoy you to-day.

Mr. Tweed (smiling)—No, I guess not; I am not going to run away, you may depend upon that.

The reporter arose to take his leave, when, with a knowing smile, sig Six remarked:—

And I can say that I will not be arrested to-day, anyoned J any rasay to research.

Boss Tweed as Little Jack To THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-Horner.

Wall Street Financiers on the Moltke of the Un terrified-The "Silent Partner's" Enemies-How Bill Tweed's Appearance at Sing Sing Will Make the Bulls Bellow and the Bears Roar.

Little Jack Horner sat in a corner Enting his Christmas pie, He stuck in his thumb and pulled out a plum, And cried, "What a very good boy am I."

We have all been so drilled in the faith of St. Tammany and made so familiar with the catechism dom of the rotund "Boss" of the Ring, that the announcement in yesterday's papers that he was arrested caused general surprise. It was thought that William M. Tweed, was so far above and sufficient to annihilate a persistent and inquiring taxpayer. He was the little Jack Horner in the pantomime of Manhattan politics, and gloried in his power to extract plums from the treasury when-ever he pleased. Indeed, so well did he stick in his thumb that a host of his limitators set about

ERECTING A MONUMENT TO HIM. The indignation and grief of the "peelers" for the Boss this morning on learning that the Jack pleasure of dipping into the Christmas pie this year caused profound gloom. Not a ruman of the thousands who have fattened on the taxpayers of the city but asked himself and his fellow shoulderhitters yesterday, "is our civilization a faiture or is the plug-ugly played out?"; The Mahomet of the faithful, the Nourreredin of unadulterated city de-mocracy to be arrested! It was too much! Bill to snigger at every attempt to make him let go of the people's money bags or permit a fair election— the benevolent and illustrious Senator, to be compelled to laugh at the wrong side of his mouth and

"PHE AYES HAVE IT." was declared on all sides to be an action on the part of Providence and the citizens entirely "unconstitional and void."

Tammany circles is known as "the people," a reporter of the HERALD wended his way to Wall street, and, with an eye to business, frolicked for with the playful bulls and bears who roar about the Stock and Gold Exchange. He knew too much to directly approa a bull or bear; for his information was that many of a bull or bear; for his information was that many of those animals were "in" with the far-reaching Boss in his game of financial euchre—a game which, like the Heathen Chinee, he affects not to understand. But reticent and observing, he made his way through the throng, and listened as he went.

A group were assembled before the Stock Exchange just before the second call, and were in high debate. One lantern-jawed, shrewd operator, whose voice was husky with howling in the Long Room, remarked as the reporter was cibowing his way past—

"Tweed to be arrested? not much, indeed. He wasn't called the Boss for nothing. Why, look here, you! (His antagonist in the debate was moving off in disgust.) Look opposite: Mariin & Co.—Gould's

in disgust.) Look opposite: Mariin & Co.—Gould's crib—

TWEED IS SHENT PARTNER

in that concern; bet you \$1,000 ne has more to say than anybody else in it. Tweed! Why, he is the incarnation of American progress. (Laughter.) He can steal more than anybody else. He ought to be made President (laughter) of the convicts in Sing Sing. You talk of the great democratic party, do you? Democracy is good, no doubt, and republicanism deserves a fair shake; but look here! while we allow lish! Tweed to rule and rob the imperial city of New York we are abusing the "effect" monarches of Europe. Most genite Tammanyite, attend! (Laughter.) We are truly greater than the Europeans, because we haven't the pluck to hang the fellows who rob and tax us. Europe is "effete," I admit; they can't ever expect to keep pace with us on the road to perdition. The Romans took seven hundred years to go to biazes; our Romans can send us there in seven months."

"Oh, wind up!" exclaimed the enthusiastic Tweed-tite, turning back. "Mr. William M. Tweed is persecuted. He challenges investigation, and will come out all right. If the Tammany men did wrong, why pid you ALLOW IT!

You have your remedy at the ballot box!"

"Our remedy! Don't say! Tweed's creatures have the boxes, the counting and the counters, and can well ask, "What are we growles, miscoffil his to the profits and worse places, ex-pugilists, blackless, ex-murderers, highwaymen, swindlers and thieves. These rule the city, intimidate peaceagle, law-abiding citizens, defy justice and laugh at public opinion. They are the creatures of the Ring."

"Now, George?" exclaimed the Tammany apologist, "you're too hard. You must admit that the Ring has done a good deal for the city."

"Damned more for themselves. D'ye see the figures to-day? I'll tell you what, I have no faith in these law suns, motions, mandamuses and other musses in the Courts; they don't meet the issue. New York is in the Courts; they don't meet the issue.

is in the hands of

AN ORGANIZED BANDITTI,
worse than the fellows who dely the law in North
Carolina.

"How's Erie? How's Erie?' here broke in a new
arrival, and the talk suddenly changed.

The reporter then asked a quiet gentleman, who

Washing his hands with imperceptible scap

Washing his hands with imperceptible soap
In invisible water,
While the conversation was proceeding, what the
effect of Tweed's arrest would be on the street.
Why, none at all. The "street" would feel greatly
relieved it the fellow was in Sing Sing. Aye, sir, if
all his followers were there. If he were permitted to
rule the city for a few more years
we would be at his mercy. Why, the
fellow aspired to be Secretary of the Treasury of the
funited States. Ha 'Ha i" laughed the venerable
broker, as, plunging his hands in his overcoat pockets, he worried nimself out of the crowd and
crossed the street.

broker, as, plunging his hands in his overcoat pockets, he worried himself out of the crowd and crossed the street.

The reporter paid a visit to the Tenth National Bank—and made some inquiries which, however, were not fruitful of interesting answers, and took a turn through the highways an byways of finance with the view of ascertaining the prevailing opinion on the contemplated

ARREST OF THE "BOSS."

He discovered that the majority of the bankers, brokers and business men were greatly delighted at the prospect of the smash-up of the Ring, and lamented that they did not long since combine to hunt the scoundreis to prison or oblivion.

THE INJUNCTION AGAINST THE CITY.

Works in the Croton Aqueduct Departme

Seeking to Modity the Injunction.

A motion for the settlement of Judge Barnard's order, pursuant to his recent decision, regarding a modification of his original injunction, so as to permit the completion of permanent works in progress under the supervision of the Croton Aqueduct Department, was made yesterday morning before the Judge, sitting in Supreme Court, Cham-

Mr. BARTLETT stated that he had drawn a modification of the order, in conformity with the opinion-viz., "This injunction shall not interfere with the making of permanent improvements on the receiving or distributing reservoirs or the laying of maths."

the receiving or distributing reservoirs or the laying of maths."

Mr. Lawiencz said he did not wholly approve the language of the proposed modification. The receiving and distributing reservoirs were both situated on Manhatian Island, whereas the reservoir referred to in Mr. Tracy's adidavit is situated in Putnam county, and in regard to the latter was relief alone asked. He desired that the parties seeking relief should be pinned down to the exact renef solicited. If the order should be entered in the form proposed it might be discovered that some permanent improvements might become necessary on the reservoirs on the island.

Judge Barnards said that he referred only and intended only to decide in reference to the reservoir in Putnum county. His understanding was that those on the island were already completed. When he drew the order he did not have the afidavit before him on which the modification was movep for, and inserted the words "receiving and distributing reservoirs," supposing them to have been used in the affidavit.

Mr. Lawience thought that by striking out the words "receiving and distributing" and inserting

the amdavit.

Mr. Lawrence thought that by striking out the words "receiving and distributing" and inserting the words "in Putnam county" the order would be made to conform to what His Honor evidently intended to decide and now announces as his decision.

cision.

Some further remarks ensued between counsel, when the Judge took the proposed orders on both sides and said he would speedily settle the order.

THE STOLEN VOUCHERS.

Probable Indictment of Hagerty and Baulch.
It is highly probable that the Grand Jury, which
are about to be discharged by Recorder Hackett, will bring in indictments to-day against Hagerly and Baulen, who are now in prison charged with bur-glariously entering the Comptroller's office and stealing important vouchers. The bills will be chiher for burgiars or largedy.

"THE MAN WHO LAUGHS." | MR. SANDS' FENANCIAL NEGOTIATIONS ON BERALF OF THE CITY.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26, 1871.

date, in relation to the negotiation by myself of the bonds of the city and county of New York, with Mesers. Belmont & Co., I beg seave to state that upon the 10th day of April, 1871, I was requested by the Comptroller, in the subjoined letter, to take charge of negotiating the loan of the consolidated debt of the city and county of New York:-

debt of the city and county of New York:

CITY OF NEW YORK,

DEFARMENT OF FINANCE,

CONTINUED OFFICE, April 10, 1871.)

NATHANIEL SANDA, Eag:

MY DEAR SER-YOUR long and waried experience
in all the affairs of government, and your clear
and able views in financial matters, induces me to
nake you whether it would be agreeable to vourself
to undertake the negotiation and management of
the loan that will have to be visioned for the use of the
city and county of New York within the next two months?
Your knowledge of the great moneyed centres of Europe, acquired during your residence there, will doubtless enable you
to avail yourself of many advantages. Should you be able
to obtain highly favorable rates for the bonds and realize
your expectations of raising the credit of the city to a roint
approximating that of the United States government without
any expense for advertising to this department I will allow
you one-half of one per cont commission and place in your
hands for negotiation the entire consolidated debt of the
city and county of New York, authorized under chapters 224
and 230 of the laws of the State of New York, passed April
6, 1871. Yours, very truly,

Elitardo R. CONNOLLY. Connectroller. d county of New the State of New York, yours, very truly, Yours, very truly, RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.

Seven per cent thirty-year currency bends of the city and county of New York were being freely offered at this time in Wali street and to the savings banks by brokers, as appeared by the printed circhars of that date advertising said loan, in some of which the city paid a brokerage, and it was difficult to find buyers even at this price; and seven per cent bonds, having five years to run, were seiting at par. As the amount of the debt of the city and county was not known with certainty to the public, and exagerated statements of the amount were made, and the credit of the city was the subject of daily criticism both here and abroad, to have thrown the amount of this loan upon the New York market under these circumstances would certainly have greatly lowered the price of the bonds and alarmed the savings banks and holders generally. Other markets must be sought, and i therefore turned to those bankers who represented the great moneyed centres of Europe, and succeeded in negotiating this loan through Messrs. August Belmont & Co., agents of Messrs. Rothschild, at 163, clear of all expenses for advertising, commissions and charges, including the risk of a fall in gold.

The city thus received 103 net cash for a six per cent thrity-pear gold bonds, which is equal to 109 30-109 for a seven per cent currency bond, and which was over six per cent above the them market price, and a much higher price than the city had received in a number of years for its bonds, even when the public debt was small and when the regular statements were published and the credit of the city was unquestioned.

The distinguished house of the Messrs. Roths-\$20,000 and \$50,000 and upwards, at 103%, out of

the public debt was small and when the regular statements were published and the credit of the city was unquestioned.

The distinguished house of the Messra, Rothschild placing this ioan upon the European market has opened up our city securities to investors there under very favorable circumstances and drawn to New York a large amount of foreign capital. There have been prepared during several months past, under my direction and supervision, for many of the leading financial journals of Europe articles, which have been published weekly, snowing the wealth and resources of New York. I now have a correspondent travelling in Europe laboring zealously among the principal banking houses to raise the credit of our securities, and preparing the way to obtain even better rates for subsequent loans, which the development of New York will require, by reason of the projected improvements in the docks and other public works.

The city of Providence about the same time that this loan was placed advertised a six per cent gold loan of \$4.000,000, They succeeded in placing about \$1,000,000 at about four and a half per cent premium, the balance of the bids being much lower. The city of Providence is celebrated for its great wealth, and has no public debt, yet these were the best rates which that city could secure under these favorable circumstances.

The statement in the Evenius Post that the market value of the bonds was 115 is entirely incorrect, as no sales were made in the market at that time for that price, or above the price of 103½ for seven, per

ket value of the bonds was 115 is entirely incorrect, as no sales were made in the market at the time for that price, or above the price of 103½ for seven per cent thirty-year currency bonds, as shown by all the quotations in the financial journals of the day.

I think the course pursued by me in the negotiation of the loan and the success of my endeavors, as shown in the above statement, will meet the approval of all business men.

Very respectfully,

NATHANIEL SANDS.

OBITUARY.

Ben. Thomas Ewing, Ex-United States Sen We received the following despatch from General W. T. Sherman last night:-

The Hon. Thomas Ewing died at half-past three o'clock this arternoon, surrounded by his family, easy and naturally as thurse arking a sleep. He will be o'clock on Saturday.

W. T. SHERMAN, General.

Thomas Ewing was born in the neighborhood of West Liberty, Ohio county, Virginia, on the 28th of December, in the year 1789. He was eighty-two years of age at the time of his decease. He received his early education chiefly at the hands of an elder sister. His ather's family left Virginia and settled in the wilds of Ohio about the year 1792. Here young Ewing enjoyed the advantages of an evening winter quently, entered an academy. The first years of his life and early manhood presented a series of continuous toil, which was borne manfully and with a cheerful energy. He employed himself as a school teacher in 1814. The Athens Academy conferred the degree of A. B. on him in the year 1815. It was the first degree ever conferred as a reward of learning in the State of Ohio. Mr. Ewing next studied law. He was admitted to the bar in the year 1816. He practised his profession with great success in the Ohio Courts for some years and afterwards appeared in the Supreme Court of the United States. Mr. Ewing was elected to a seat in the United States Senate from Ohio in 1839. He held this honorable position till the year 1837 with great advantage to the councils of his country and gaining the approbation of his countrymen. President Hartison gave him a seat in his Cabinet as Secretary of the Treasury in 1841. When President Taylor succeeded to office he invited Mr. Ewing to his Cabinet. He accepted the offer, and, in the year 1849, took possession of the then new office of the Department of the Interior. In 1850 he was again appointed to a seat in the United States Senate which no retained until 1851. Mr. Ewing retired from political life at this time and resumed the practice of the legal profession in Ohio. He was chosen a delegate to the Peace Congress of 1861. In 1868 he was commissioned as a delegate to the National Union Convention in Philadelphia, but did not take part in the proceedings.

In politics Mr. Ewing was a whig of the Henry next studied law. He was admitted to the bar in

vention in Philadelphia, but did not take part in the proceedings.

In polities Mr. Ewing was a whig of the Henry Clay school, but in the fervency of his expression he far exceeded the standard line of the distinguished chief. Among his companions he was familiarly known as the "salt Boiler," and much esteemed for his gentality of expression and logical power of reasoning.

Mrs. Maria Ewing, wife of the deceased, died at her husband's residence in Lancaster, Ohio, on the 20th of February, 1804, in the sixty-third year of her age. At the moment of her decease her sons, Judge Philemon B., Generals Thomas and Hugh, and Lieutenant Colonel Charles Ewing, and her daughters, Mrs. General Sherman and Mrs. Colonel Steele, and her granddaughter, Miss Minnie Sherman, all united to pay the last tribute of their love and reverence on earth to an excellent woman and parent, and all knelt together at the altar and there received the holy communion.

O. E. Hall. O. M. Hail, formerly proprietor of the St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans, died in that city yesterday.

CONNECTICUT SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

The annual session of the Grand Division of the sons of Temperance in the state of Connecticut was held yesterday in New Haven, and elected the following officers:-G. W. P., Rev. A. N. Benedict, Bridgeport: G. W. A., Miss M. J. Curtis, Stratterd: G. S., George F. Morgan, Birmingham: Treasurer, H. E. Eschelder, Birmingham: Chaplain, Rev. S. H. Bray. New Haven; Conductor, Paschal Loomis, Harlford: Sentinel, A. C. Streeter, Hartford. In the evening the division held a public meeting, at which addresses were made.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS ITEMS.

All the fires in Western New York have been extinguished by the late fires. Complaint was entered yesterday against Aiderman John Buart, of Albany, charging him with being interested in a sty coal contract. The completion of the St. Paul and Pacific Bailway to Breckenridge, on the Red River, was celebrated yesterday by

Milton H. Northup, editor of the Syracuse Couries, was married in Atbany yesterday to Niss Elizabeth M. Camono of that city.

of that city.

James Fitzpatrick was caught in the machinery of a planing mill, in Auburn, yesterday, and instantly killed, his neck, arms, back and legs being broken.

During an altercation in Burlington, Vt., yesterday, between a negro named Fireman and a Frenchman named Carvo, the latter threw a hatchet at the negro, which struck aim on his head, completely splitting the skull and killing him instantly.

Imminutanily.

The International Congress of the Brotnerhood of Locomotive Engineers, which has been in session for the past ten days in Toronto, adjourned last evening until the third Wednesday in October, 1872, when they meet in Sl. Louid Ali the old officers were re-elected. In Woonsocket, R. I., on Welnesday night, Michael Hearne attempted to shoot Officer H. M. Pierce with a double-burrelled gun. One cap snapped, when the gun was select by the officer and broken in the struggis. Bearne is

CITY POLITICS.

THE REFORM MOVEMENT.

Meeting in the Fifteenth Ward-So More "Counting Out"-The Programme for Blee

Association of the rifteenth Ward was held last evening in the chapel of the University building, on Washington square. About one hundred members were present, and these, as was evidenced by their appearance, intelligence and deportment, reflected

ward. The meeting was presided over by Laroy S. Gove, his remarks stated that their object was principally to bring out a full vote of all parties, irrespective of ociation be present at the polls on election day and in each election district, who shall remain until the votes are counted. Those members so ap-

and in each election district, who shall remain until the votes are counted. Those members so appointed, he stated, would be protected by the legal authority.

George P. Saffe, while briefly addressing the meeting, drew a striking analogy as to the existing corruption in municipal affairs, and compared it to a man waking up at night and finding a burglar in his house. In this emergency, he said, the startled occupant had to choose one of three things. The first was to he still; the second, to call out for the police, who might possibly be in league with the police, who might possibly be in league with the burglar, and the third to settle the question then and there as to who owned the property. He said that the taxpayers of New York had been trying the first for some time, and found it saidly unreuntnerative; the second they feit doubtful about, lest the constituted authorities were in collusion with the robbers, and they were now determined to test the last alternative, in the hope of determining who are the rightful owners of their property.

Other gentlemen present, including Harry Nicoll—one of the Committee of Seventy—also addressed the meeting, and urged vigilance on the part of the members. It was also announced that a ward headquarters had been established at 16 Clinton place, where all in search of information as to the aims and progress of the association would meet with courtesy and prompt attention. The officers of the Fitteenth Ward Association are as follows:—Laroy S. Gove, President; C. B. Mitchell, Vice President; Julien T. Davis, Secretary; John S. Bussing, Treasurer.

Meeting of the Nineteenth Ward Conneil of

Political Reform. Last evening Colonel F. A. Conkling addressed the Nineteenth Ward Council of Political Reform at 1,000 Third avenue, between Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth streets. In speaking of the present aspect of city

1,000 Third avenue, between Fifty-ninth and Sixtleth streets. In speaking of the present aspect of city affairs he said:—

I find my old friends of the republican party resorting to every artifice which their ingenuity can invent for the purpose of turning the present crisis in our affairs to partisan account. I wish to say here once for all that I cannot join in any such scheme, but that I shail now and at all times till the closing of the poils set my face against any such attempt. The occasion, in my view, is one of too much gravity—I had almost said of too much solemathy—to justify any such purpose. Will anybody tell me that it is my duty, as a patriotic man, to give my vote at the coming election for placing the republicans in power simply because they are republicans? In looking over the list of candidates nominated by the republican party in the interior of the Staic I observe the names of men whose corruption was notorious in the last legislature, and whose very names stink unterly in the nostrils of every honest man who knows them. For one, unhesitating as I have been in the past in supporting the candidates of the republican party. I say that I had a thousand times rather vote for an honest democrat than for one of these swindlers. I do not infend to allow partisan considerations to control my vote at the coming election. Perhaps I ought to quality this statement by saying that I think it is the duty of every inonest man so to use the elective franchise as to set the soal of uter condemnation of popular government. But if an honest democrat who is entirely separate from this band of robbers—a democrat like many of those to be found in the reform organizations of this city—shall be put in nomination, I wish indispensable to the vindication of popular government. But if an honest democrat like many of those to be found in the reform organizations of this city—shall be put in nomination, I wish to pledge myself here and now—and in this pledge I hope every one present who is entirely separate from this ba

this xample before us shall not we of the republican party emulate their courage and independence and while they are purging their party of lobbers and malefactors shall we not deserve as well of the people by purging our ranks of mercenaries and thieves? For the first time in our history—I trust for the last time in our history—I trust for the last time in our history—I trust nor the hat the courage they have seen contemptable and corrupt men reach high positions under the national administration solely by the crafty use of money.

Last evening at Italian Club Hall, 17 Baxter street, was the scene of a rennion of Italian work-Tweed, candidate for the Fourth Senatorial district, A magnificent banner was displayed, bearing a lifelike portrait of the Boss and suitable inscriptions. In spite of the rain an immense throng crowded the scene by playing patriotic airs. At half-past eight the Italians lighted torches, formed into procession and marched through the principal streets to Justice Dowling's Association rooms, corner of Franklin and Centre streets, where a meeting took place. Signor Francis Campera was infroduced and de-clared his political sentiments. In concluding an eloquent address he said:—"Italians have not for-gotten when, in 1857, a commercial crisis took piace in this city and the poor workingman were thrown out of employment, it was through the democratic party that Central Farx was commenced to give them work, He spoke in glowing terms of the gen-erosity of William M. Tweed and his many favors to the Italian workingmen. "We are," continued the speaker, "a small army in the political field; but united as we are we will, in conjunction with others, send the "Gess" to the senate and elect hir. Shandley Register," Signor Beggio, the Fresident of the association, called for three cheers for Tammany Hall, which were given with a will. The meeting then adjourned. Signor Francis Campera was introduced and de-

Last evening an enthusiastic meeting was held at 535 Second avenue, at which resolutions were passed fully endorsing the nominations made by the Tammany War Council of Wednesday night, and further uplifting the name of John J. Bradley for Senator from the Sevenih district. The President, Mr. Richard Quidoa, occupied the chair, and the following gentlemen addressed the meeting: - Captam Costello, Mr. P. Duffy, ex-Coroner Gover and Mr.

tello, Mr. P. Duffy, ex-Coroner Gover and Mr. Thomas Fiethner. After the instending throug had become thoroughly aroused and eathushacte John J. Bohn J. Bradley made his appearance, and was welcomed by great appliance. He uttered a short speech, which was repeatedly interrupted by hearly cheers.

A transparent banner was raised in front of the building, flammated, and bearing a portvatt of Bracley and the names of all the county candidates. One of the "tried" followers of Tammany who was present was asked what was the feeling in regard to the nomination of Thomas H. Ledwith. "Wild it not cost Tammany a few votes it." He replied:—

"Well, it won't nurt the general tecket; but I guess some of the boys will scratch' on Ledwith. You know he's been

THE BITTEREST ENEMY OF TAMMANY and has fit hard against her. But I think he'll be elected nayself; I do. The democracy know what's what—you bet they do?—and there was a knowing look in his eyes. The conversation was interrupted by the explosion and hissing ascent of rockets and colored lights—ploughing their flery paths up through the atmosphere laden with a thick gray mist, which gave a dim, weird effect to the display, the miniature meteers dissorving from view like stars in a white hazy dawn. The crowd dispersed at a late hour.

Senstorial Nominations.

Mr. Joseph Mackey is the reform candidate for Senatorial honors in the Seventh district. Mr. Christopher Johnson is the "new departure" candidate in the Fifth district.

Assembly Nomination. Mr. Thomas W. Pittman received the Tammany nomination last night to represent the Eleventh

REFUBLICAN NOMINATIONS IN ERIE COUNTY.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 26, 1871. The republican conventions completed their nominations for members of Assembly to-day as follows:—First district, Joseph Bork; Second district, George Balsh; Third district, F. A. Alberger Fourth district, John Simpson, Fifth district, Dr. James McBeth.

NEW JERSEY INDEPENDENT REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.

CAMDEN, Oct. 26, 1871, James T. M. Scovel was unanimously nominated by the Independent Republican Convention as a candidate for Assembly in the Second district. He accepted, piedging bimself for a reduction of the ferry

A REPUBLICAN NEW DEPARTURE.

Results of the Fenton-Conk-

ling War.

Split in the Republican Ranks in Western New York-Quarrel Over the Senator in the Twenty-ninth District-The Fenton Faction Coalesce with the Democracy.

NIAGARA FALLS, Oct. 26, 1871.

The fight in this, the Twenty-ninth, Senatorial dis place outside of New York city in this State at many years. The fight is not between the old antagonists, the republican and democratic parties, the democrats being too weak in point of numbers to entertain any thought of carrying the district unless aided by the malcontents of their opponents. The fight is between the followers of Sen ators Fenton and Conkling, although claimed by such men as Judge Noah Davis and United States Attorney R. Crowley to be over the renomination of State Senator George Bowen, a strong Conklingite, who is charged with having received heavy bribes for his vote on certain openly made against Bowen in the republican Senatorial Convention by members of his party, and the charges, and states that they are made to injure and defeat his election by the Tammany-Fenton republi cans, the Convention being controlled by Conkling's right bower, Dick Crowley, and Bowen being sound on the Conkling question, he received the nomination despite the protests of the majority of the party. The charges of maifeasance in office made against Bowen by the republicans of the district have been so openly made in the three countries—Orleans, Genesee and Niagara—that comprise the district and the dissatisfaction of the party at his selection, added to which his known hostility to Fenton was so apparent, that the Fenton republicans resolved to coalesce with the democrate for the purpose of deicating him at the polls, the Fenton republicans agreeing that the nomination of a candidate for State Sensor should be made at an open mass meeting, to be held at Albion on Tuesday, October 31, under the auspices of a committee of both parties—the candidate, whether a republican or democrat, to receive their support and the regular nomination from the democratic party.

Chief Justice Sanfard E Church is engineering the cans, the Convention being controlled

candidate, whether a republican or democrat, to receive their support and the regular nomination from the democratic party.

Chief Justice Sanford E, Church is engineering the "new departure" in benaif of the democratis, while Judge Noah Davis represents the Fenton republicans. The excitement is at boiling heat. The politicians of both wings of the republican party are accusing each other of having sold the party and of working for their advisers. The democratis look on good naturedly, smiling at the fight of the two Kilkenny cars and quietly propose to be in at the dividing of the spoils.

The Custom House officials at Suspension Bridge are very reticent, taking no active movement in the campaign, strongly sympathizing with Fenton and fearing to lose their heads. They pay grumly their assessments toward the prolongation of Conkings power. The Collector, the Postmacter—the latter, by the way, is the only federal office-holder in the district that has a good war record—are both fenton men. The Postmaster at the Falls is a nobody, without friends or influence. At Lockport, Geneseo and Albion Fenton's stock is above par.

Notwithstanding the words of harmony preached by Conking and Fenton there is anything but harmony between the followers of the rival Senators. The programme is the hearty support of the State ticket and a strong effort by both factions to client to the Assembly and Senators.

Failing in this a democrat is to be supported by the dissatisfied republicans.

COLORED NATIONAL CONVENTION.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26, 1871. The following details have been received in Washngton of the Convention of Colored Men at Colum-

bia. S. C., which has adjourned sine die:-The Committee on Emigration reported that the South holds out the greatest advantages to the colored people of the whole country for settlement. Among other reasons for this opinion the colored people are aiready the bone and sinew of the South, and are numerically stronger in the Southern than

in the Northern States.

The Committee on Civil Rights reported that as there were doubts as to the Civil Rights bill conferring equal privileges and immunities upon citizens, ther would recommend that Congress be carnestly petitioned to enact the Supplementary Civil Rights oill, introduced into the United States Senate by Senator Summer, as there can be no doubt of the instince of such a law, and preind ced judges and juries cannot then render a decision or vezdict detrimental to the liberties of odr citizens.

With a view to the fature security of their legal rights the Convention organized a National Civil Rights Association, consisting of a president, secretary and treasurer for the States at large, and one president for each of the States embraced in the call. ring equal privileges and immunities upon citizens,

NEW YORK CITY, The following record will show the changes in the

The collowing record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudmu's Pharmacy, Herald Studing, corner of Ain street:

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1871, hast year 56% Corener Horrman was yesterday called to the

Centre Street Hospital to nold an inquest on the

body of Edward R. Meyers, a man fifty-five years of

suit of injuries received on Wednesday afternoon by usling down a fight of starts leading to the ceilar of premises No. 101 William street. Deceased lived on Staten island, whither the remains were removed for interment. age, who died from concussion of the brain, the re-" Constant L. Herault, a scourer, residing at t Greene street, was locked up by Justice Cox, at Jefferson Market, yesterday morning, upon compraint of Emil Benier, of 529 Broome street, who harges that on Wednesday night he stabbed him in

the arm and side with a knife. The prisoner stated he acted in self-defence, and informed the Justice that about three weeks ago the complanant, who is a young man, ran away with his wife and \$450 of his money, and meeting him on the street on Wednesday night he felt like having satisfaction for the wrong done him and inflicted the above injuries. He admitted the charge, and was locked up id appear for trial. the arm and side with a knife. The prisoner stated he Mary Kehoe, a woman fifty years of age, and born in Ireland, died at 57 West Eighteenth street. On

Wednesday morning deceased was knocked down on the corner of Sixth avenue and Eighteenth street by a team of horses attached to a coach driven by Charles McKenna, of 43 Cher y street. He was by Charles McKenna, of 481 Cher y street. He was arrested and taken to the Twenty-ninih precinca station house, but Mrs. Kehoe believing herself not to be seriously injured, and considering the occur-rence to have been purely accidental, reused to make a complaint assumet him. Accordingly Me-Kenna was released. Probably death was due to the shock caused by the casualty. Coroner Herr-man was notafied and will hold an impact over the remains. The work of the Newsboys' Lodging House, of

roviding bonies for the poor, friendless and death tute boys of the city, proceeds without intermission at all times and sessous, with a yearly increase of outlay, which, it is to be feared, leaves them nearly exhausted of funds. A sharp and intelligent company of boys left the Home, 49 Fark place, vesterday, 10 work in the Rantan Woollen Mills, at good wages, it would be impossible to calculate the large amount of good achieved for the community by this institution. Since it commoned operations, eighteen years ago, thousands of poor children, who would otherwise be east-aways on the corrupt stream of street life in this large city, homeless and without resource, are now, through the active labors of the institution, growing up to be good and useful men, in excellent homes in the country, and practising the social and moral duties that elevate nature. pany of boys left the flome, 49 Park place,

THE MARYLAND JOCKEY CLUB. Another Postponement of the Races

Baltimons, Oct. 26, 1871.

The races were again postponed to-day on account of the weather. There is some prospect now, however, that we will resume business to-morrow, as the wind has shifted. The track will be heavy, but should the day prove fine the racing will be good

should the day prove fine the racing will be good, if not fast. The two postponemers we have have will carry the racing over to next week.

Soon after writing the above desputch it began raining, and the Maryland Jockey Cub have just now notified the owners of the horses that the races will be postponed until saturday. This will throw the four-mile heat race between Helmbuild ribs Uffic Bassett over to Monday.